



Math-Based Decisions in Air Traffic Control

Student Workbook A

- Introduction to Real Air Traffic Control
 - Units
 - Sector Display
 - Sector Information
 - Spacing Information



Planes use nautical miles to measure distance and speed.

Investigator: _____

An Airspace Systems
Program Product



Understand Sector Information



Investigator: _____

Understand Units

Distance:

Travel on land is measured in Statute Miles - commonly called "miles".

Travel in the air and on the sea is measured in **Nautical Miles (Nmiles)**.
A nautical mile is a little *longer* than a statute mile.

$$1 \text{ nautical mile} = 1.15 \text{ statute miles}$$

A Nautical Mile is a little longer than a statute mile.



Speed:

Speed on land is measured in Miles per Hour (mph).

Speed in the air and on the sea is measured in Nautical Miles per Hour - commonly called "**knots**" (Kts).

$$1 \text{ "knot"} = 1 \text{ nautical mile per hour}$$

Just as a Nautical Mile is a little *longer* than a Statute Mile, 1 Knot (nautical mile per hour) is a little *faster* than 1 mile per hour.

Understand the Sector Display

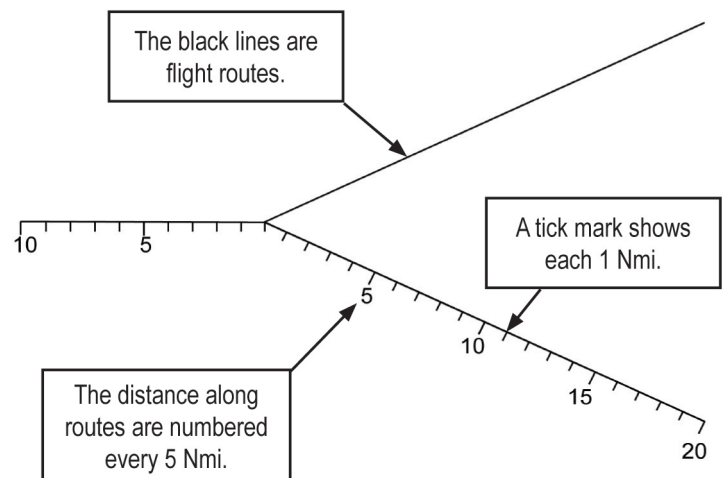
A **Sector** is the air space above a specific geographical section of the country.

Each sector has 2 air traffic controllers. They are responsible for the safe and efficient flight of all aircraft in that sector.

A sector is composed of many interconnected **Routes**. Routes are invisible pathways in the sky.

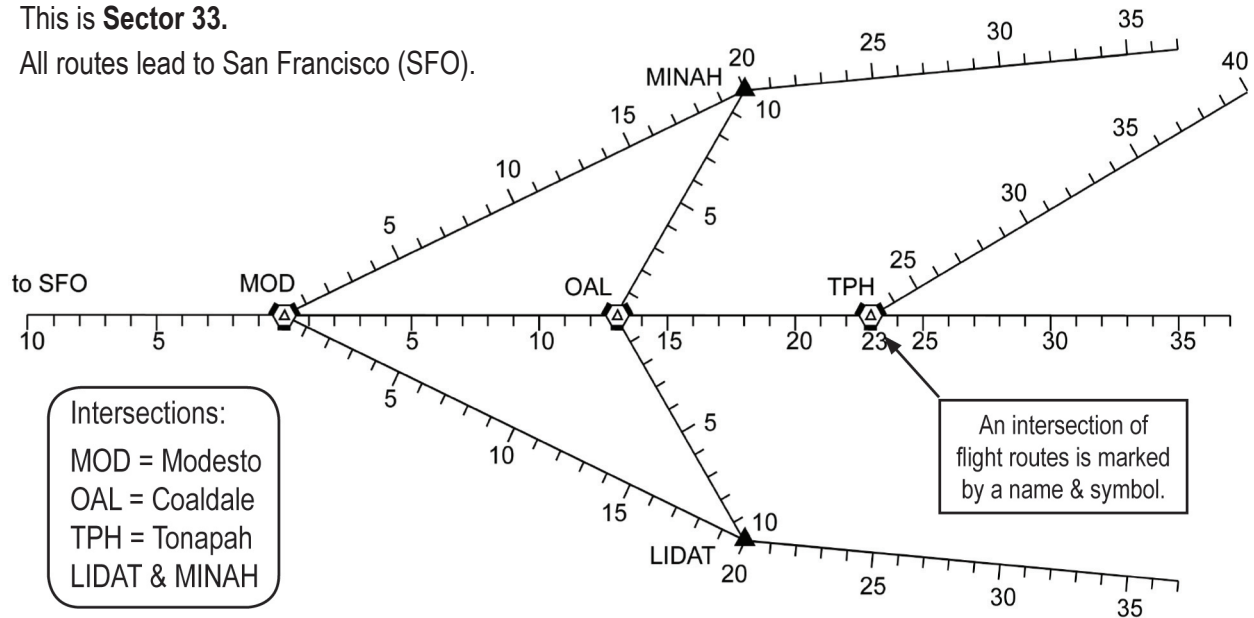
When you look at an air traffic problem display, you will see:

- Lines to show the routes
- Numbers at each 5 nautical mile distance
- Tick marks at each 1 nautical mile distance



Understand Sector Information (Continued)

- This is **Sector 33**.
- All routes lead to San Francisco (SFO).



- Sector 33 is a real sector in northern California. But we've used different distances.
- Sector 33 controllers merge traffic onto a single route at MOD.

It is important that you understand the distances between intersections.

1

Circle the intersections at MOD and MINAH.

2

What is the direct distance from:

| | MINAH | TPH | LIDAT |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| To MOD? | <input type="text"/> Nmi | <input type="text"/> Nmi | <input type="text"/> Nmi |
| To OAL? | <input type="text"/> Nmi | <input type="text"/> Nmi | <input type="text"/> Nmi |

3

How far is it from MINAH to OAL to MOD?

nautical miles

4

How far is it from MINAH to MOD directly?

nautical miles

5

How much shorter is it to go from MINAH to MOD directly rather than by way of OAL?

nautical miles

6

How much further is it to go from LIDAT to MOD by way of OAL rather than directly?

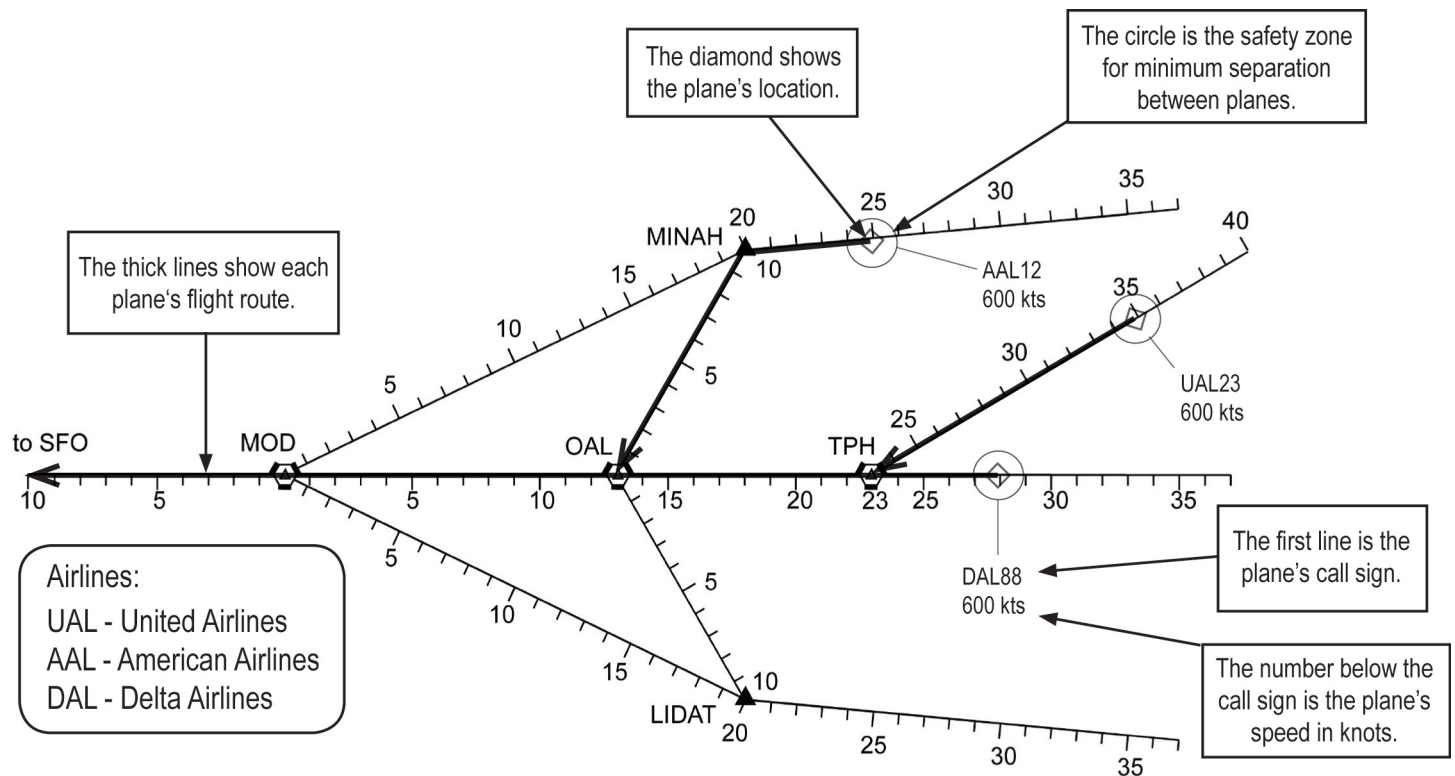
nautical miles

Where is MOD?



Understand Sector Information (Continued)

- Information for each plane, including its position, is shown on the sector display.



7

Circle the diamond for the Delta Airlines flight on the sector display.

8

What is the speed of the Delta Airlines flight? knots

A **Flight Plan** is a plane's route of travel from intersection to intersection, including speed (knots) and altitude. In our case, the altitude will be the same for all planes.

9

Locate flight AAL12 and write the intersections (in order) for its flight plan to San Francisco (SFO):

To:

Then to:

Then to:

10

What is the length of the flight route of AAL12 from its current position to MOD?

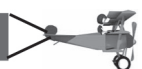
N miles

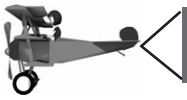
11

What is the length of the flight route of UAL23 from its current position to MOD?

N miles

End of Worksheet





Understand Airplane Spacing Requirements



Investigator: _____



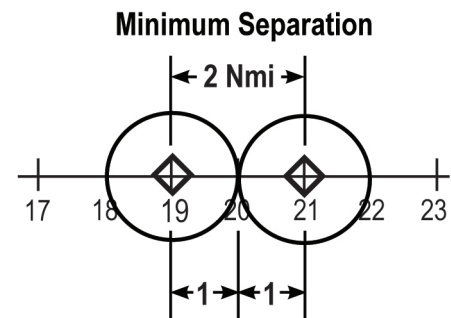
The **Objective** of air traffic control is to **safely** and **efficiently** move planes to their destinations.

Safety - Minimum Separation

To be **safe**, planes must **always** be kept far enough apart that collisions and near-misses **NEVER** happen.

- The Federal Aviation Administration has established the least distance allowed between planes. This is called the **Minimum Separation**.

You will use **Minimum Separation = 2 nautical miles**



- On air traffic control displays, this minimum separation is shown by a “safety circle” around the plane symbol. The circle radius is 1 nautical mile.
- When two circles just touch, the distance between the planes is 1 nautical mile + 1 nautical mile = 2 nautical miles, the minimum separation.

To be safe, the circles must **NEVER** overlap.

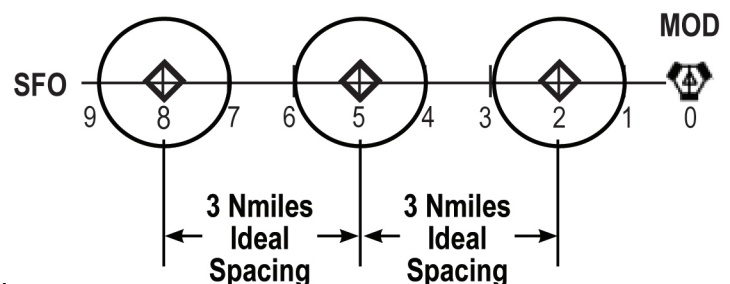


Efficiency - Ideal Spacing

- At SFO, planes arrive from Sector 33 and from other sectors. So, at MOD the Sector 33 controllers must leave more than 2 nautical miles to let planes from other sectors merge after MOD.
- This greater spacing is referred to as **Ideal Spacing**.

Ideal Spacing at MOD = 3 nautical miles

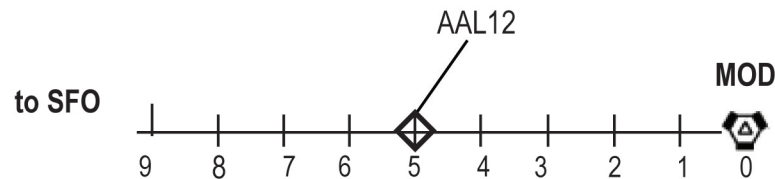
- You must aim for Ideal Spacing at MOD. Everywhere else you need at least Minimum Separation.



Continue to Next Page

Understand Airplane Spacing Requirements (Continued)

- 1 What is the Minimum Separation requirement? ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 Nmiles
- 2 What is the Ideal Spacing? ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 Nmiles
- 3 On the plot below, AAL12 is flying from MOD to SFO. Using the Minimum Separation, draw a “safety circle” around the flight symbol for this flight.



- 4 UAL74 is **following** AAL12 to SFO. On the route, draw a diamond to show UAL74 at the Minimum Separation.
- 5 Draw a “safety circle” around the diamond for UAL74.
- 6 DAL88 is **ahead** of AAL12 to SFO. On the route, draw a diamond and a safety circle to show DAL88 at the Ideal Spacing.
- 7 In each diagram, check all boxes that are **true**.

